APPENDIX D Simulated San Joaquin River System Hydrographs **APPENDIX D**Simulated San Joaquin River System Hydrographs

334.6

Simulated San Joaquin River System Hydrographs
Assuming that Numerous Spreading Areas are Available
for Receiving Flood Water Diversions

The purpose of the attached data is to roughly demonstrate the impact that diversion of flood flows along the San Joaquin River may have on flows within the river at a few key locations. Chart 1 shows data provided by the San Joaquin River Branch, Water Resource Planning Division depicting potential spreading Chart 2 shows how the areas were combined and assumptions about diversion rates made by the Reservoir Control Section. Chart 3 is a diagram of the system. The hydrograph plots, Chart 4, show the impacts of the spreading areas under various flow conditions with and without the spreading areas. The flow conditions are an approximation of a 10-year flood (simulated on an hourly basis), an approximation of a 50-year flood (simulated on an hourly basis), and a simulation of flow throughout the San Joaquin River system for the last 17 years (simulated on a daily Chart 5 provides approximate frequencies assigned to the maximum 1-day flows that occur each year during the 17 year simulation.

All project data (channel capacities, reservoirs storage etc...), other than the spreading areas, represents conditions existing in 1992. The reservoir storages at the start of the 10-year and the 50-year floods are median storages on the 1st of January. Median storages on the 1st of October were used to start the 17 year simulation. During all simulations, operation parameters (irrigation demand, time to evacuate flood space, loss rates etc...) were representative of present operation objectives for power, irrigation, water quality, and flood control.

The data (diversion rates and channel flows at which the diversions were started) provided on Chart 2 were subjectively developed from some preliminary runs to try and use the spreading areas effectively for flood control. It was assumed that diversion rates could rapidly be increased or curtailed, so diversion structures will most likely have to have some type of gates. These conditions are just one of an infinite number of possible combinations, but will hopefully serve as reasonable starting point for discovering how to best utilize these areas so that flood control and other beneficial uses can be served. The data provided by the reservoir control section has not been coordinated with any land owners.

The following very rough assumptions were made to try and include some representation of losses within the spreading areas and return flow to the river. Percolation and other losses were assumed to be 1 inch per day. Half of the losses were returned to the river. The effective area at the spreading locations was interpolated assuming that the depth at any of the locations

would be 5 feet when full. We realize that some of the diverted water will not be able to return to the river for long periods if the river is higher than the spreading area. However, out model was calibrated to reflect historic losses along the river, and the ponding of water on the land side of the river may reduce losses due to seepage. We encourage any input from those who are familiar with the areas in question. We have not visited the sites.

SAN JOAQUIN RIVER MAINSTEM

DIVERSION VOLUMES

REACH ¹	VOLUME (ac-ft)
4-7 (24)	50,000
4-7	16,600
8-9	20,430
8-10	14,181
9-11	66,841 + 12400 = :79,241
910	620
10-11	12,028
12-13	7,465
• •	
TOTAL	133,165

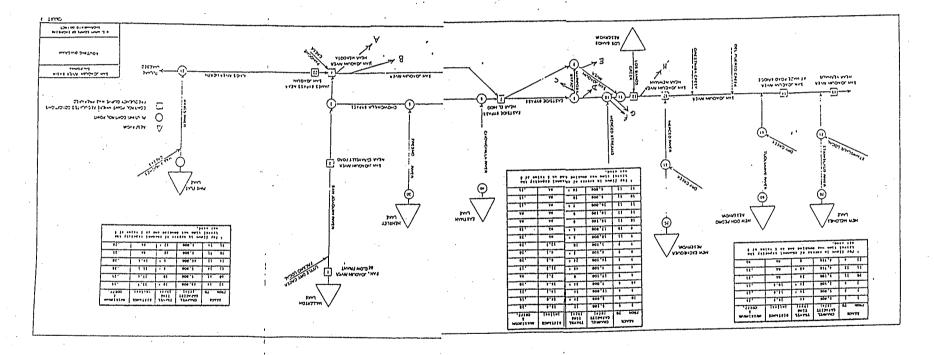
 $^{^{\}rm I}$ Reaches taken from Routing Diagram, San Joaquin River Basin Hydrology Report (draft)

DAIL HATCH SJ BR, PD

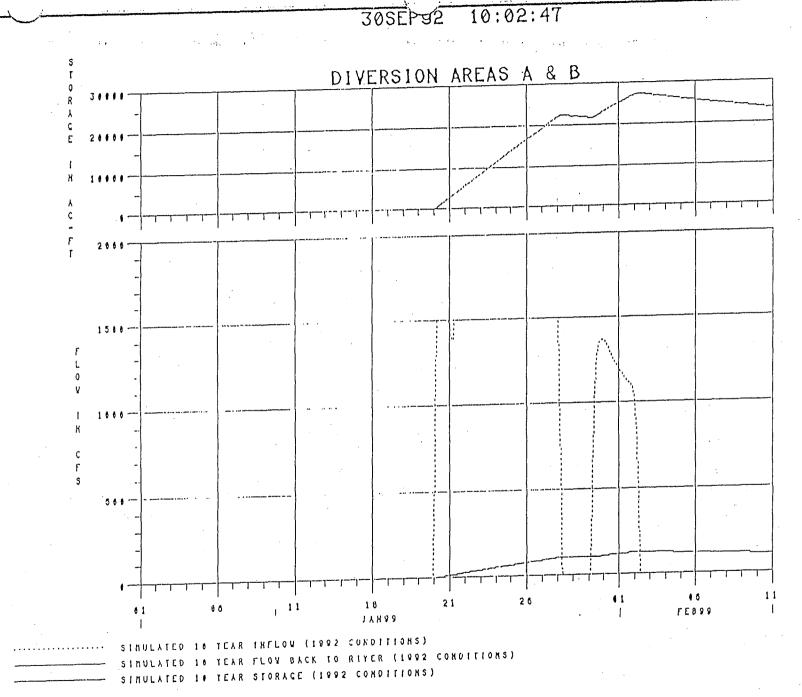


The property of the same of the same of

26-120-10			1 - U /U	599 '007	A/N	JATOT	
009'1	096'9	A\N	<u> </u>		12-13	H	
	200	000 '9	56,000	S94 , T			
09		000 '9	18, 500	12, 648	11-01	D & 7	
001	000 '1		10,000	142,97	11-6] 3:	
099	2, 000	000,1		181,41	01-8	0	
001	009	000 '9	12,000			1 0	
	094	2, 000	002,8	20, 430	6-8	1	
051		1,000	005 '9	009 '99	<u> </u>	884	
099	005,1		CAPACITY	(1)-00)	REACH	REACH	
(cls)	(cis)	TΑ		NOTOME	MAROAID		
PERCOLATION	DIVERSION	DIVERSIONS	CHANNEL	I			
	XAM	BECIN		DIVERSION	ROUTING	L	
XAM	SAN JOAQUIN RIVER MAINSTEM STUDY						
Notice (1920)							



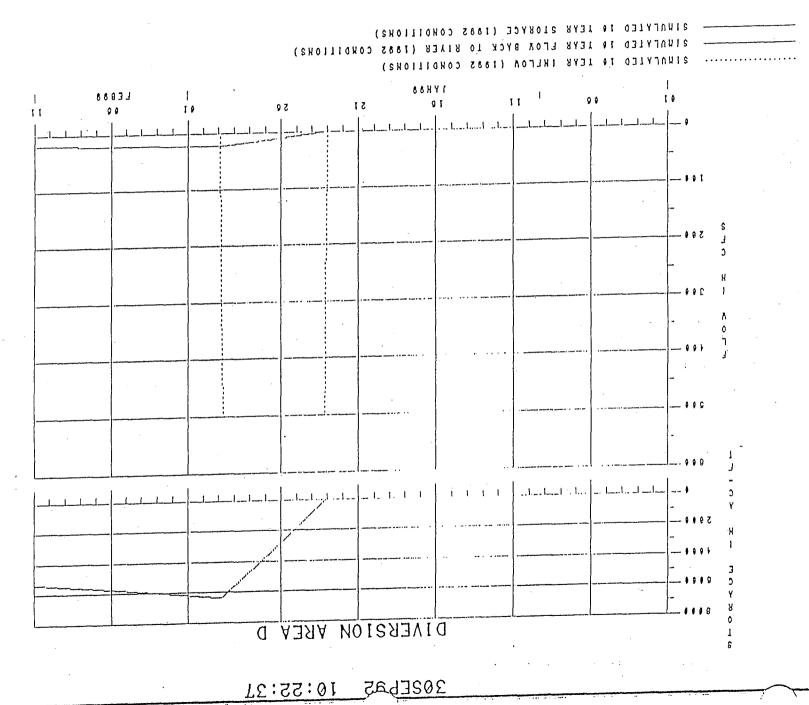
C-104645



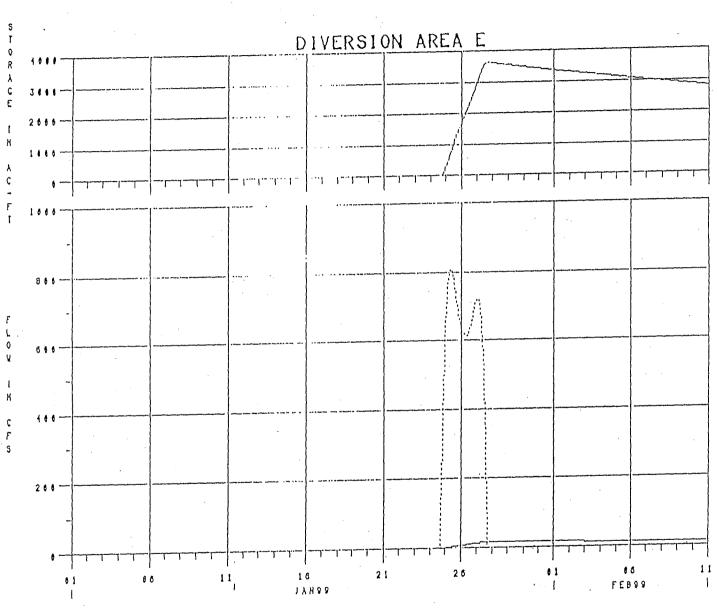
1. 1-1. 4. 1. 5 S. C/n/ 'nhi

302Ebpr 10:55:51

CTH, 20+27



C4, 3, 23



30SEP92 10:22:52

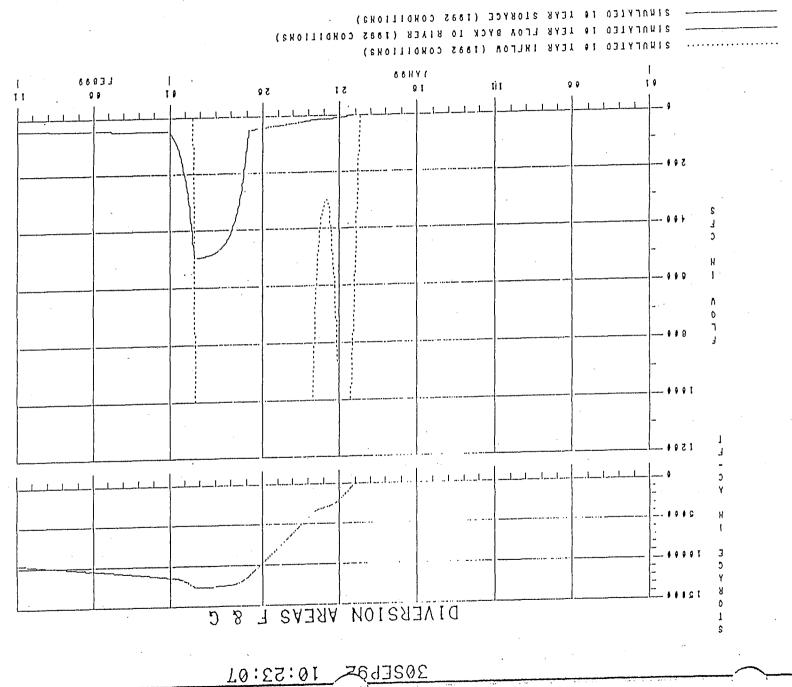
SIMULATED 16 YEAR INFLOW (1892 CONDITIONS)

SIMULATED 16 YEAR FLOW BACK TO RIVER (1992 CONDITIONS)

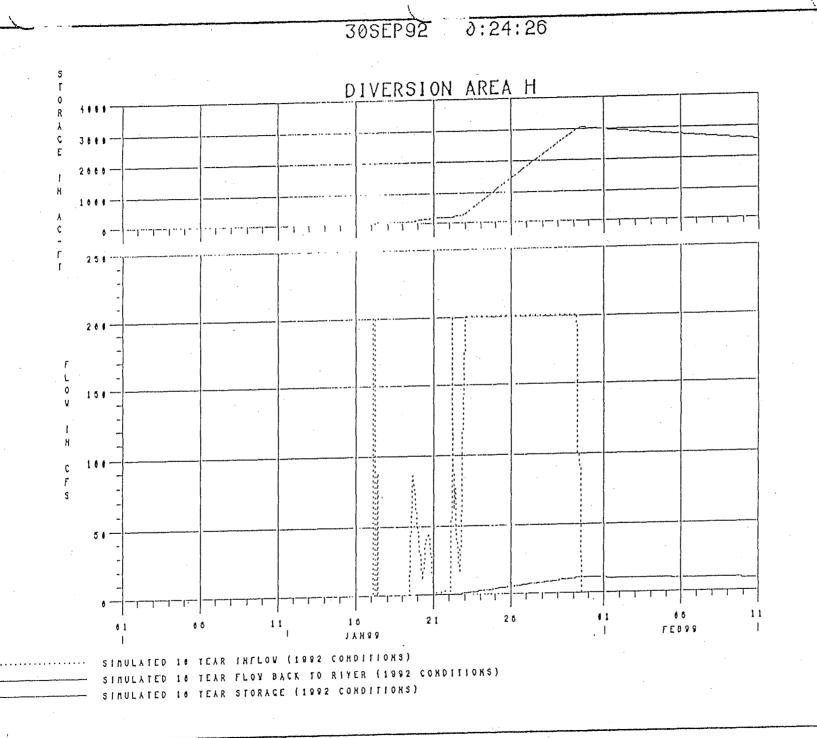
SIMULATED 16 TEAR STORAGE (1992 CONDITIONS)

4, 4, 4328

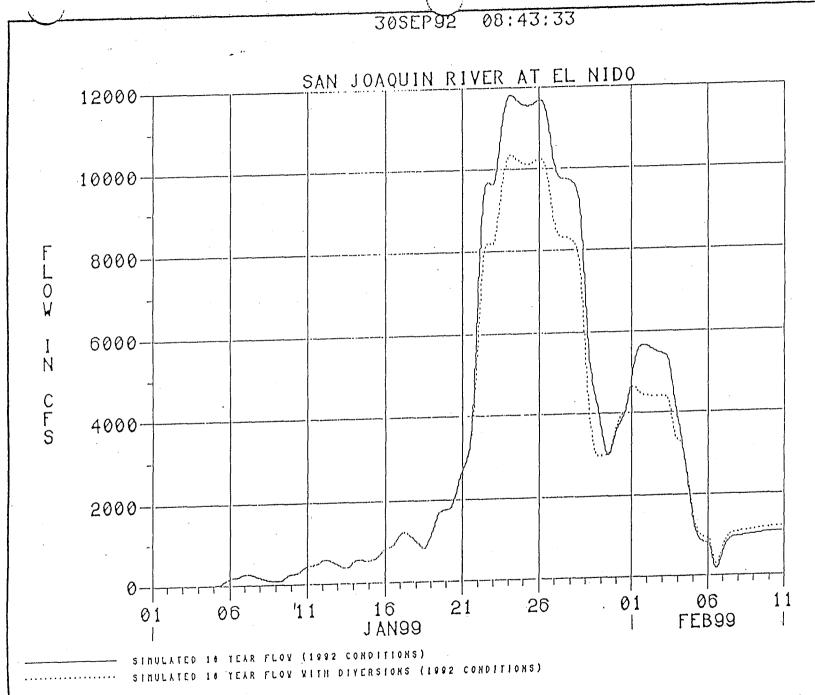
. 13

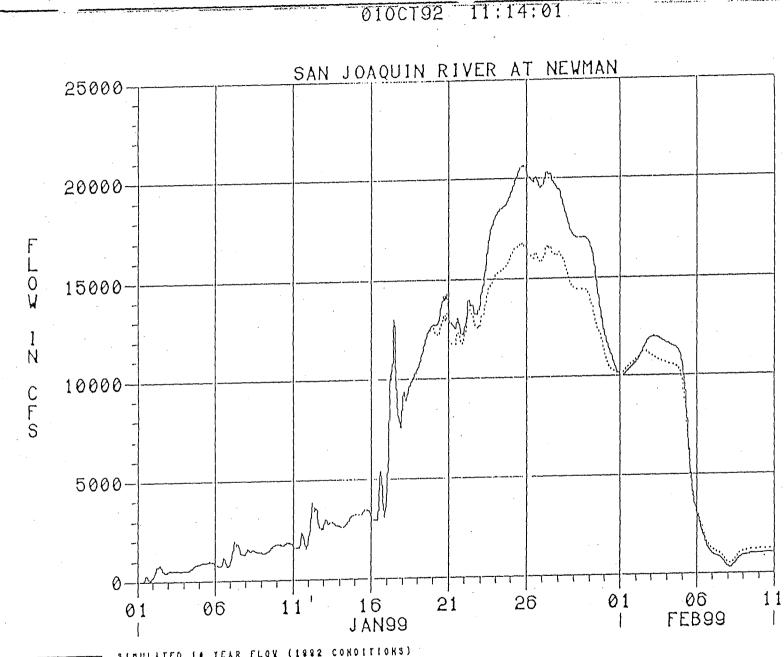


Ch S 143



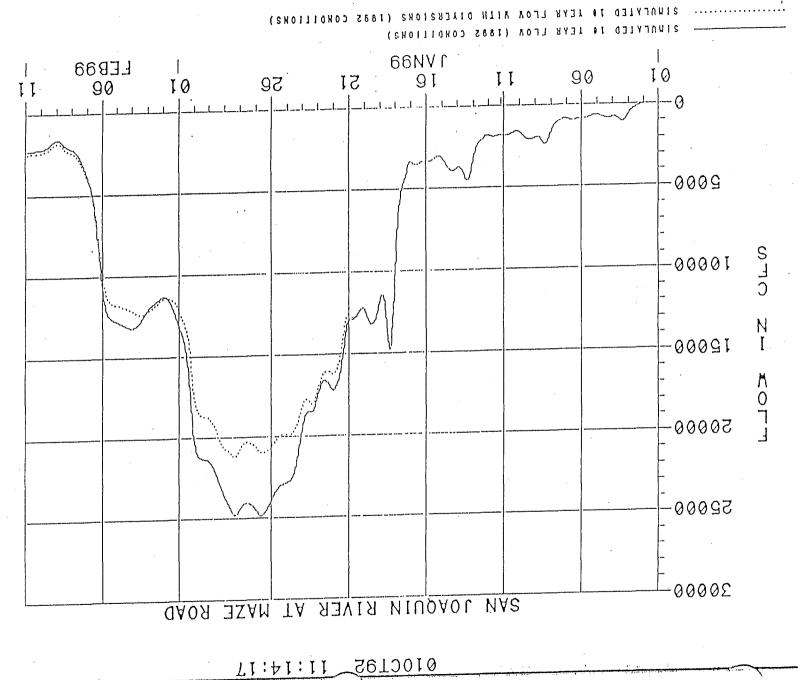
8CF3 43



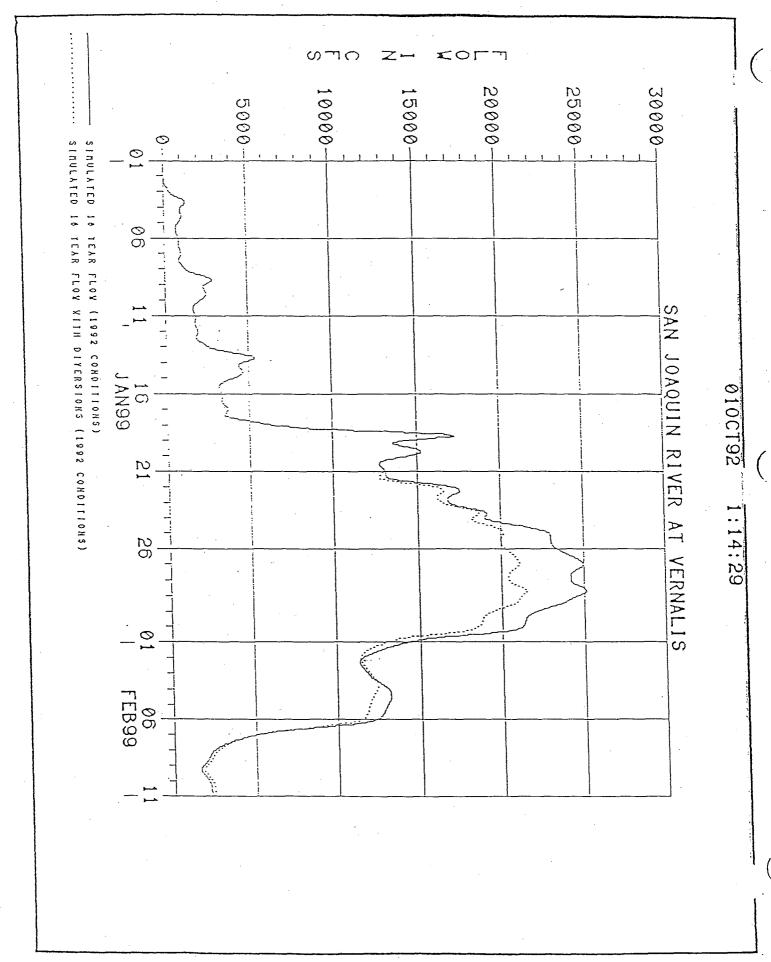


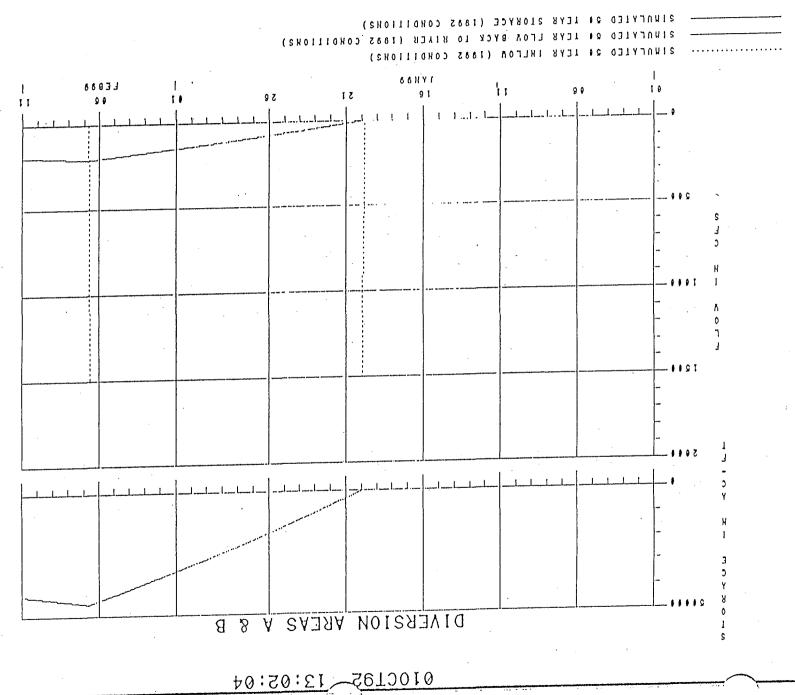
SIMULATED 10 YEAR FLOW WITH DIVERSIONS (1992 CONDITIONS)

00



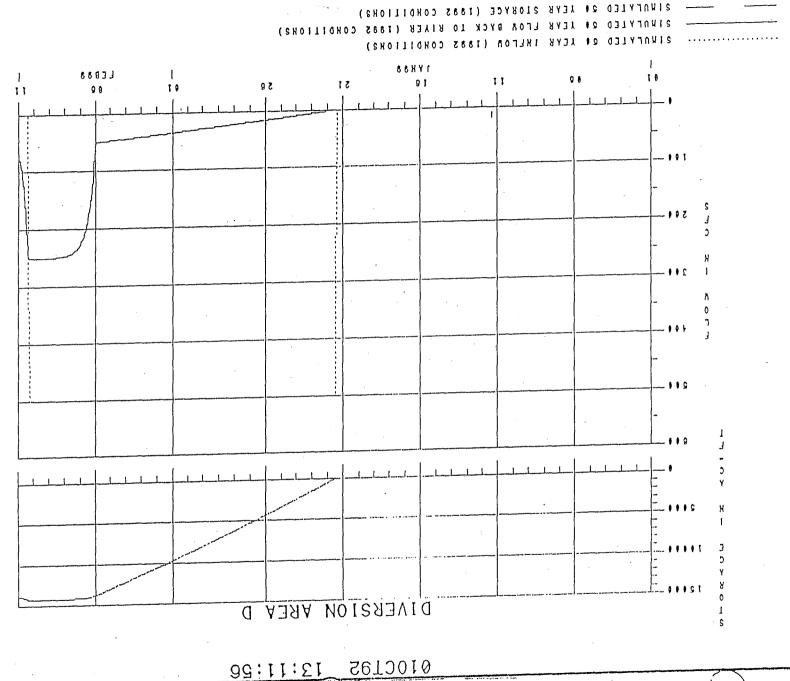
Fb ho



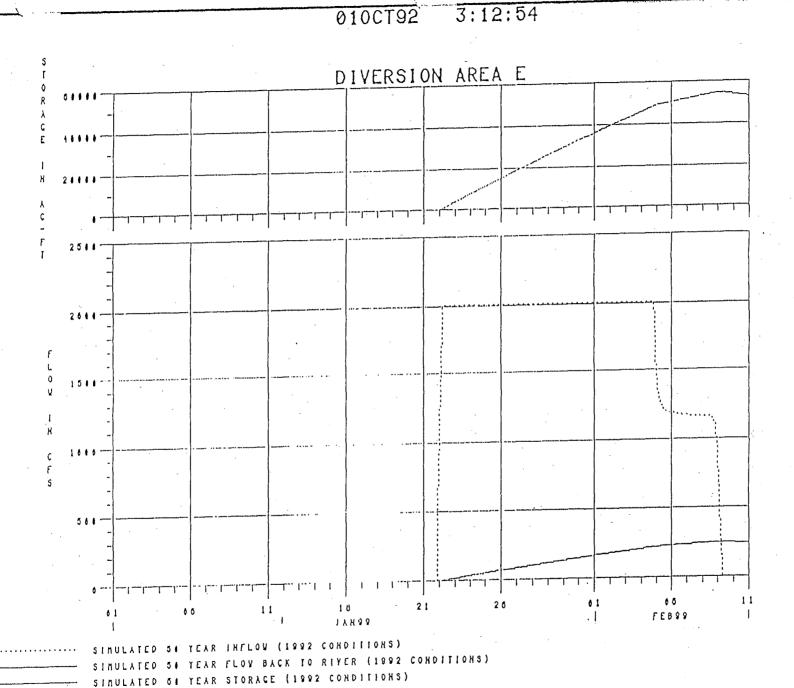


04 11/25

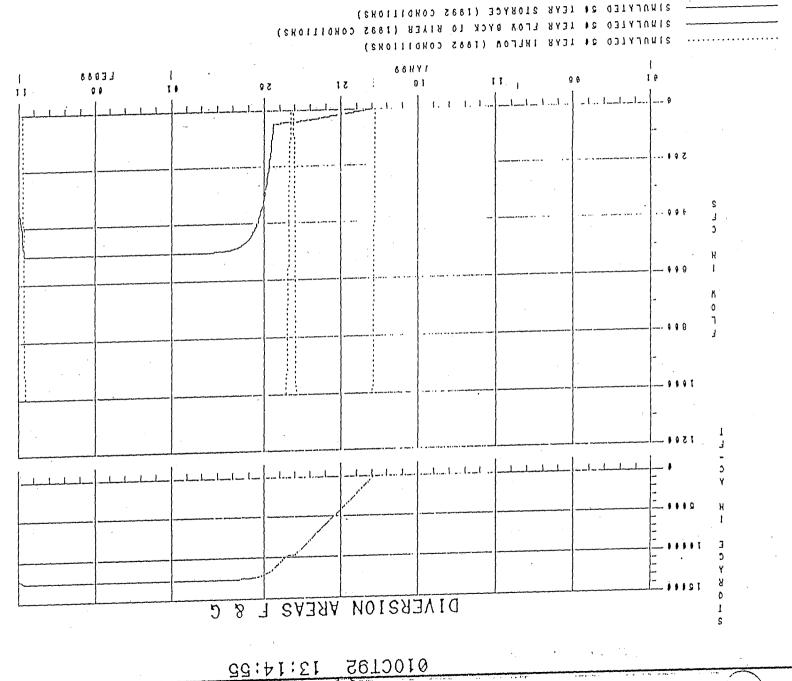
JOHN MY



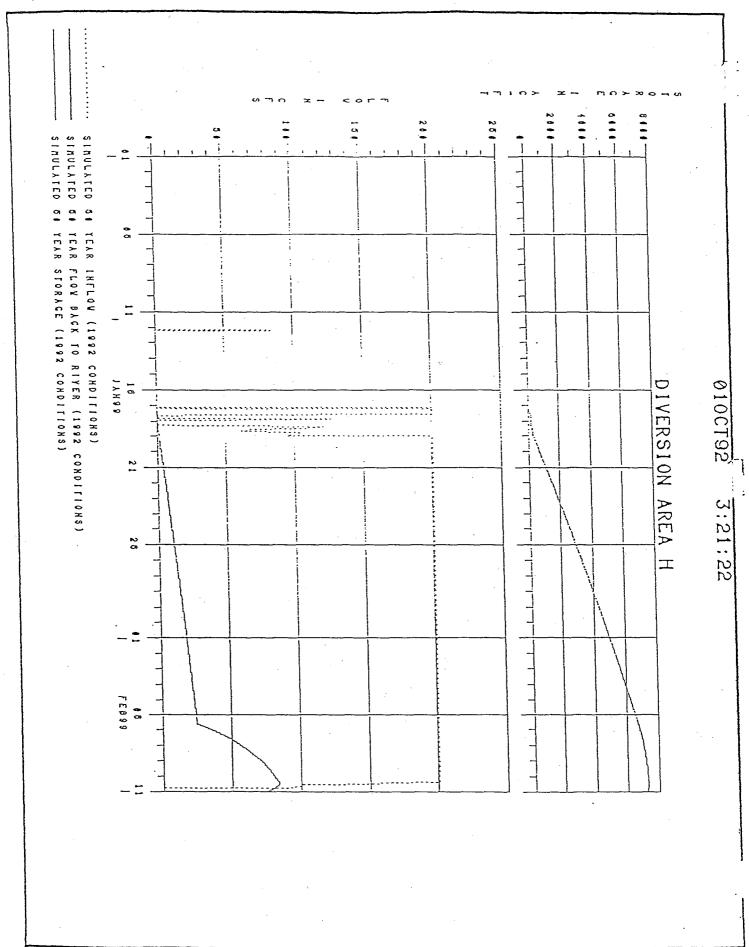
6/ /20

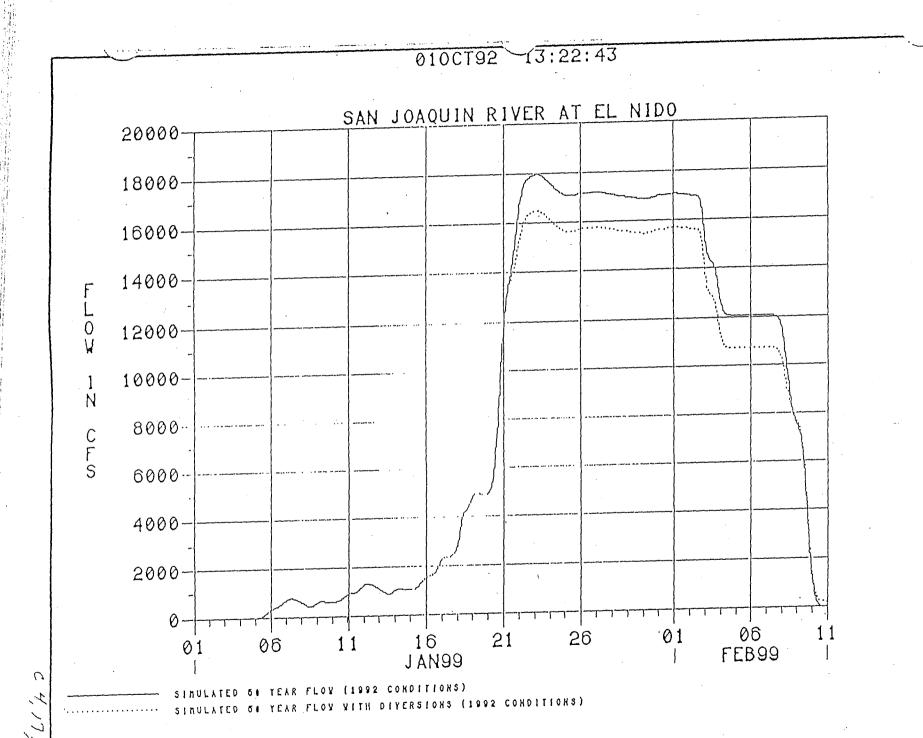


CH 14,22

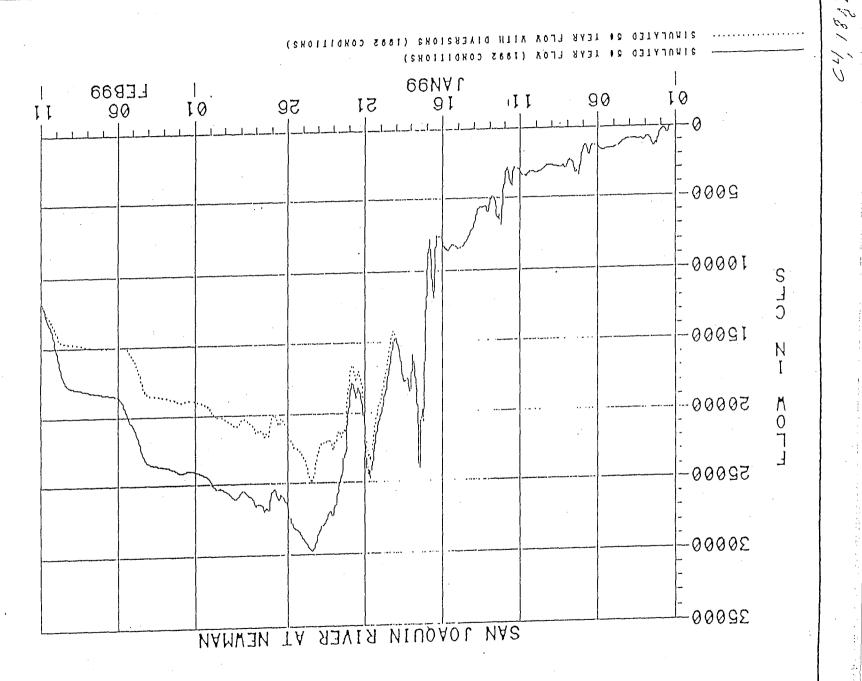


BCB S1 /2

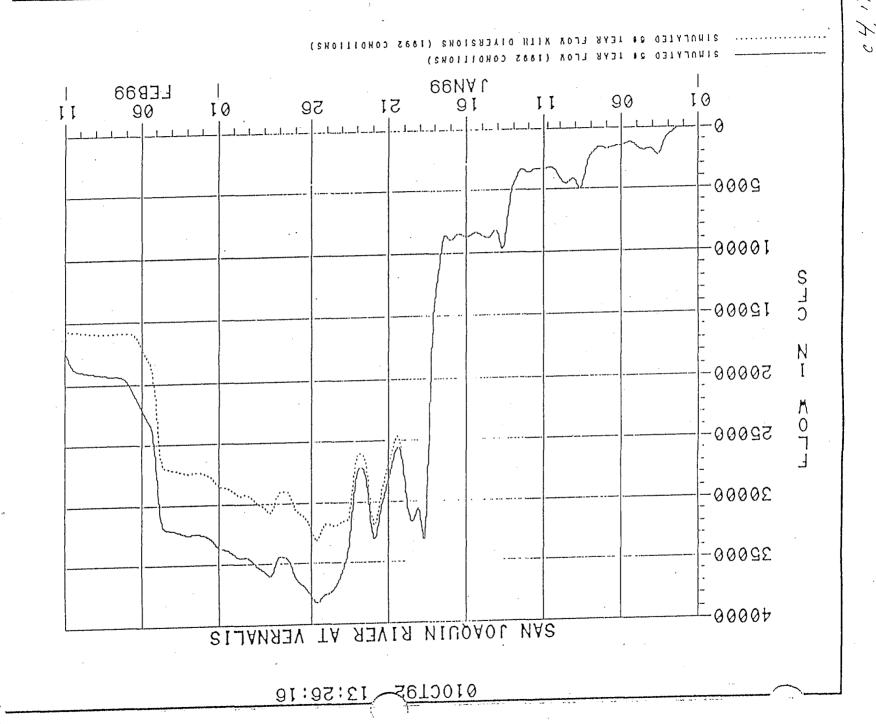


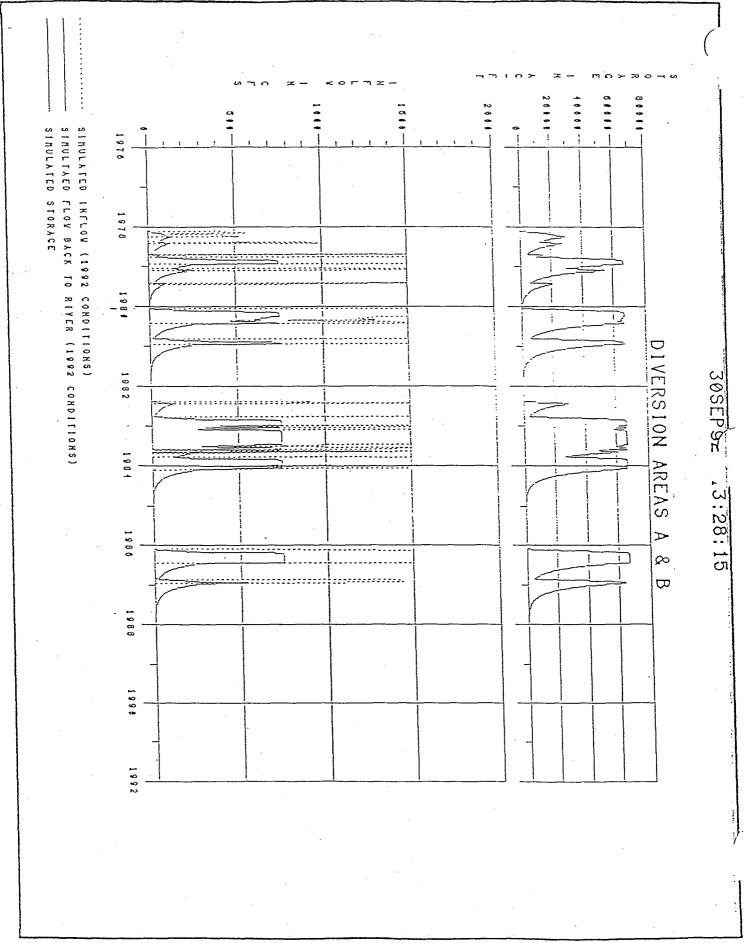


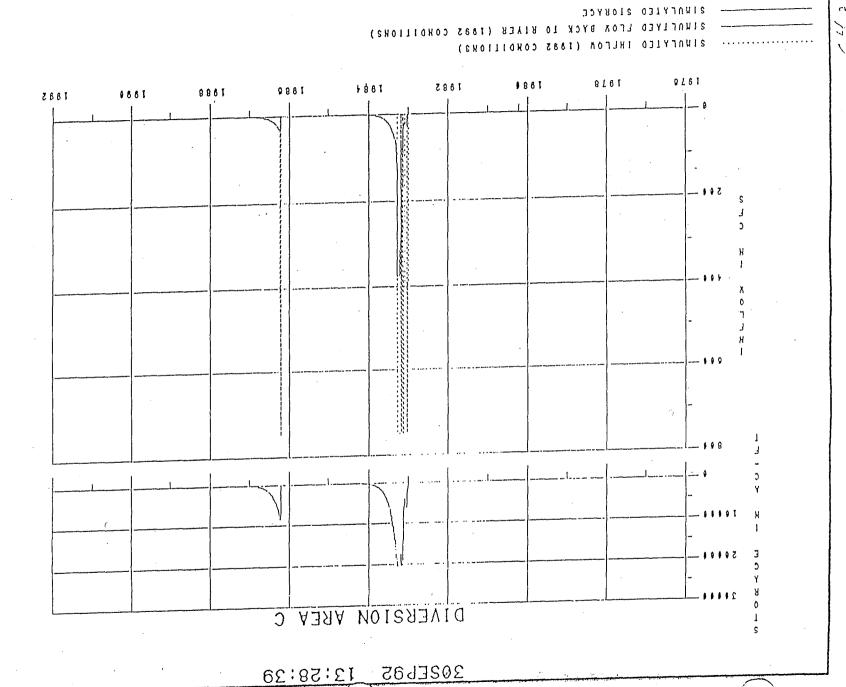


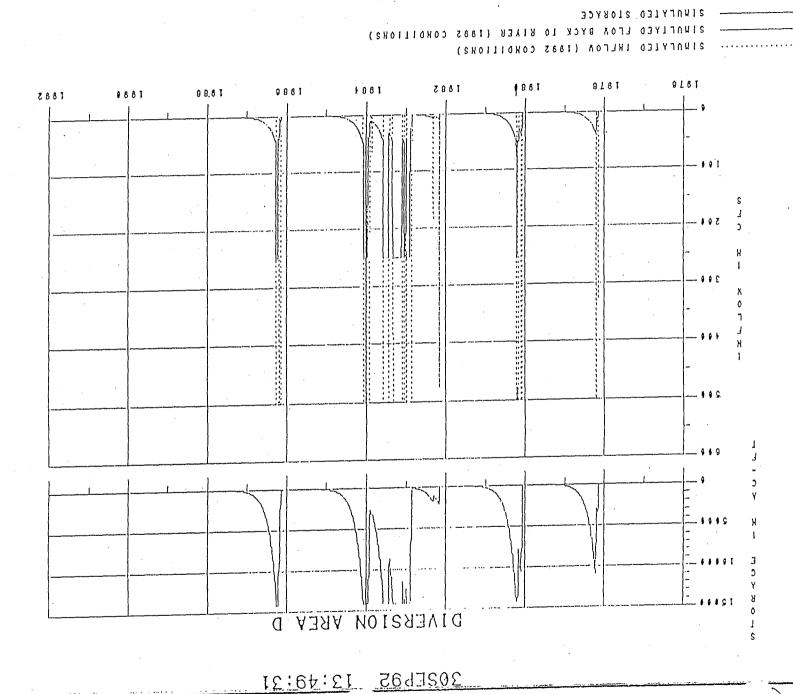


O

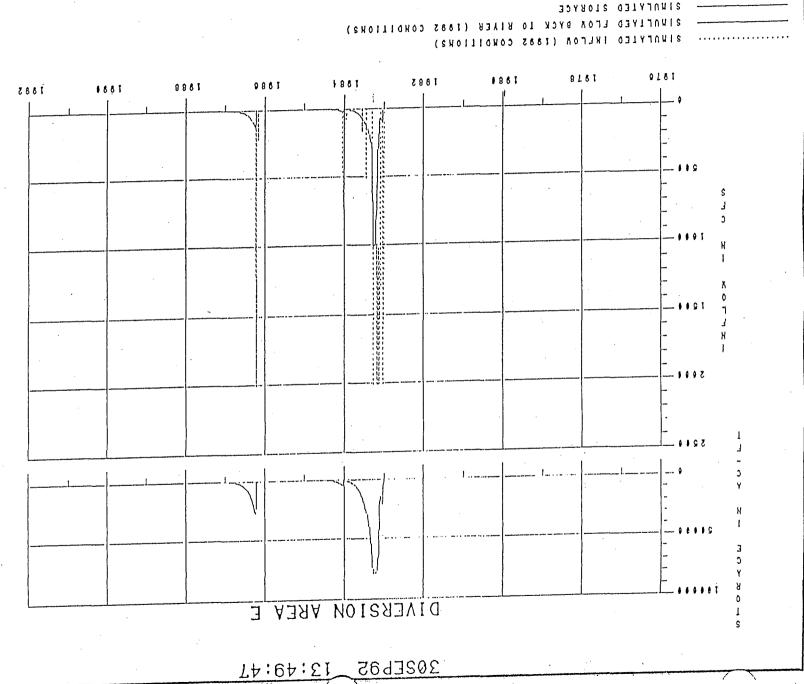




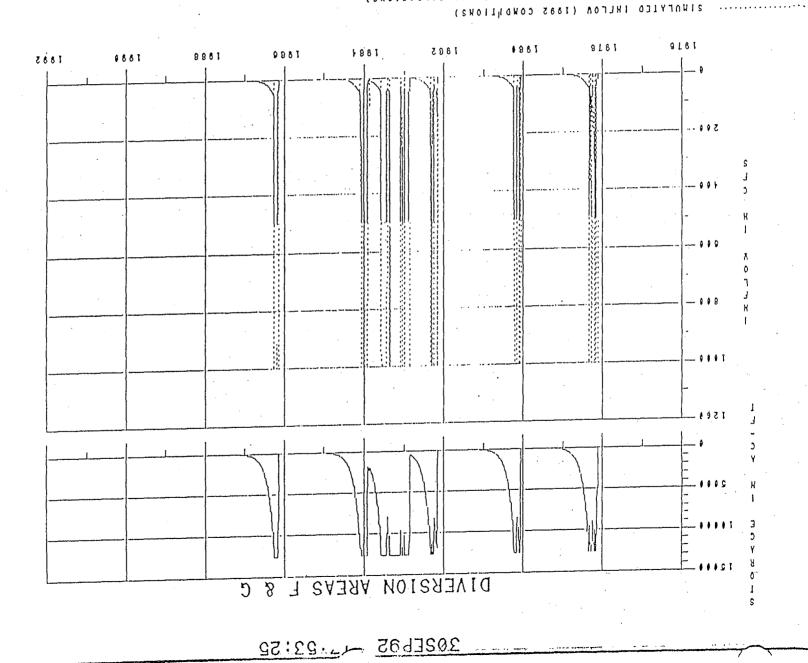




80400,40

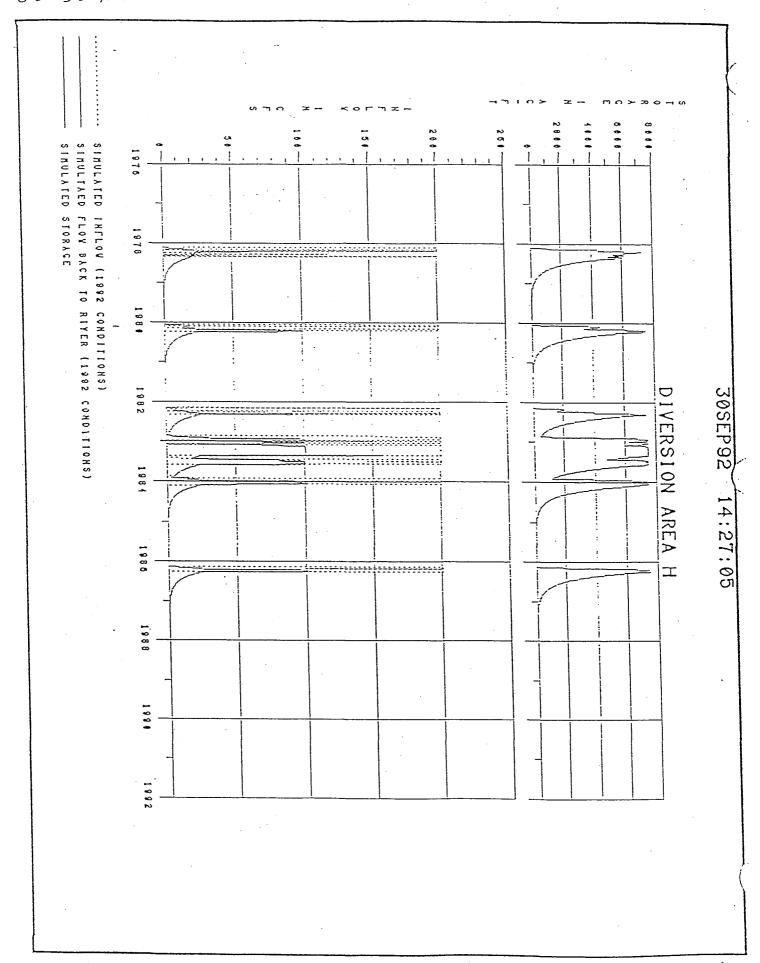


04,23.0

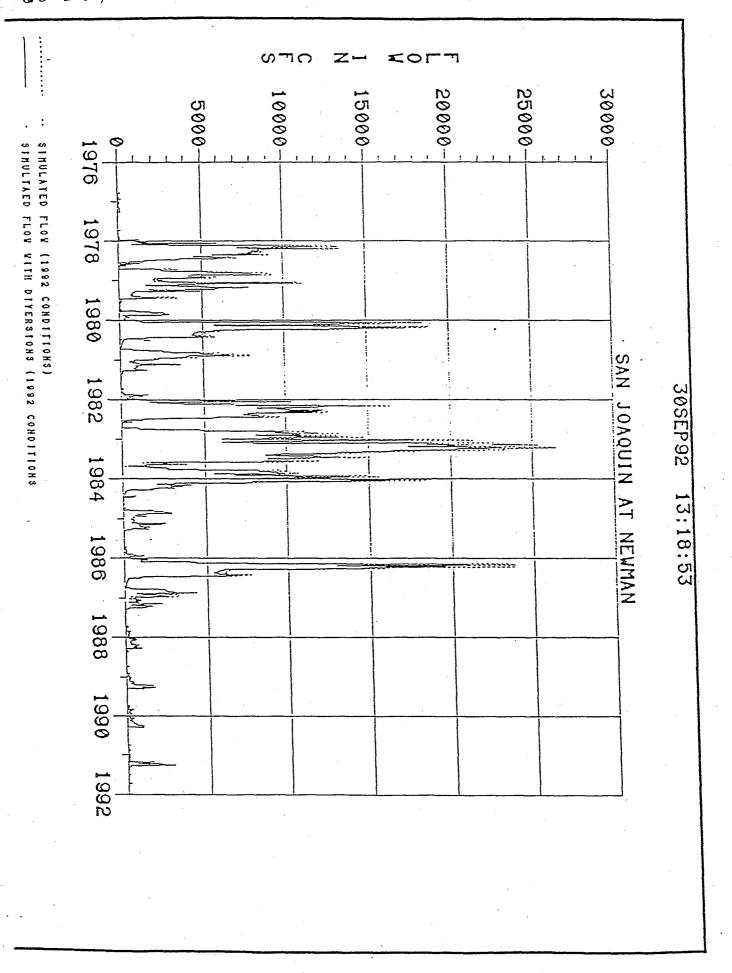


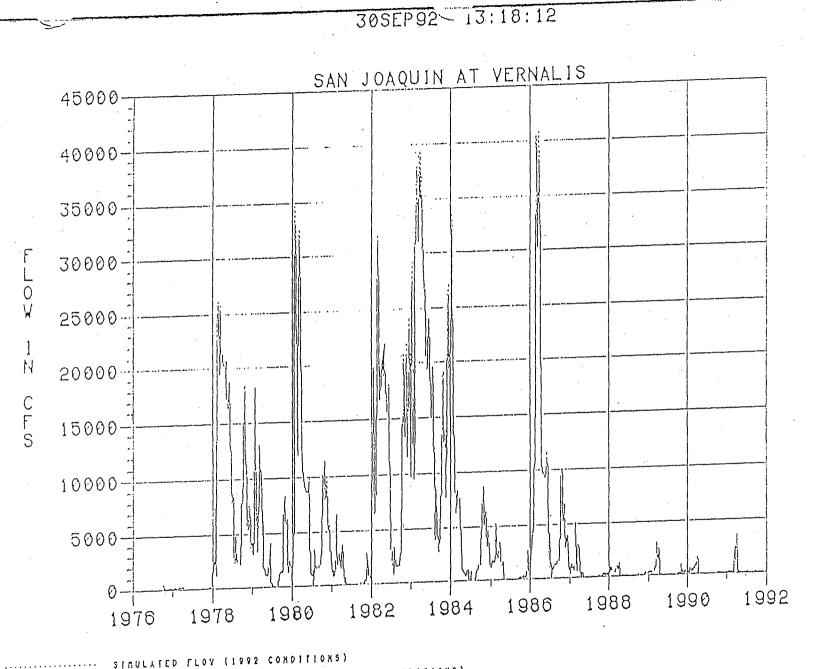
SINULTAED FLOY BACK TO RIYER (1892 CONDITIONS)

SIMULATED STORACE



SINDLINED FLOW WITH DIVERSIONS (1992 CONDITIONS)





SINULITED FLOY (1992 CONDITIONS)
SINULITED FLOY YITH DIYERSIONS (1992 CONDITIONS)

l callada

FREQUENCY BASED ON					
1-DAY REGULATED					
RAINFLOOD FLOWS					
(1992 CONDITIONS)					
WATER					
YEAR	FREQUENCY				
1976	*				
1977	*				
1978	6 –Year				
1979	*				
1980	13-Year				
1981	*				
1982	8-Year				
1983	50-Year				
1984	10-Year				
1985	*				
1986	20-Year				
1987	*				
1988	*				
1989	*				
1990	*				
1991	*				

^{* =} More often than once every 5 years.

7 K. 45